

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM McKinley. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FORDBERGER. Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH. County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON, Sheriff—JOHN H. FLEWING, Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON, Board of Assessors—J. LEWIS, Board of Supervisors—JOHN COPELAND, Board of Health—W. H. DANIELS, Board of Public Works—W. H. DANIELS, Board of Parks—W. H. DANIELS, Board of Public Safety—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. BRYAN, Second District—JOHN SCHUELER, JR., Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR., Fourth District—E. A. HUBBARD.

Mr. Bryan's labor talk in Chicago sounded very much like a letter of acceptance warmed over.

Get Together.

OUR UNDERSTANDING of the situation is that the decent coal operators of the anthracite region have at all times been willing to meet and treat with committees of their employees. This is certainly the spirit which should prevail among employers. The man who declines to enter into communication with the workmen in his employ or who, if compelled to meet committees of his employees, does so not only unadvisedly but unmanly and foolish. He is unmanly because it is a fair part of his duty to keep watch over the welfare of the labor in his employ and to remain in personal touch with his men. He is foolish because his hand-to-hand always invites trouble. He may not always be able to grant what the men ask but if he is an honest man disposed to do what is fair he can win their confidence and hold their respect.

The objection of the operators, we understand, is not to meeting their own employees but to meeting men who are not their employees. They argue that outsiders cannot possibly have the same interest or the same knowledge of local conditions as the immediate principals and they profess to foresee in the precedent of recognized outside interference an open door to endless confusion. Here, then, is a difference which relates only to a comparatively few men not working in our anthracite mines. Their devotion to the cause of labor no doubt is such that they will gladly step aside when they discover that they are obstacles to a coming-together of anthracite employees and employers.

The Policy of Scuttle.

NO CHANGE of political bias can justly be brought against the Associated Press, which is made up of papers of all shades of partisan belief and managed with this fact in mind. Its news correspondence from the Philippines has from the first been absolutely straightforward, telling the truth as clearly as trained reporters could see or hear it. Hence an opinion by it concerning conditions and prospects in the Philippines is entitled to weight. We printed in yesterday's issue a significant dispatch from Manila sent by the Associated Press and today we ask attention to this extract from it: "A majority of the islanders desire peace and the resumption of business under the Americans, but they are so cowed by a long series of murderous atrocities and destruction of property by their armed countrymen that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because experience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring upon them from the mercilessly revengeful rebels. And change of policy involving the withdrawal of the United States troops without substituting for them an adequate defensive force, is certain to result in fearful retaliation at the expense of the 'friendlies.'" And this then, "The experience of Northern Luzon shows that the American occupation of any locality tends to its pacification and well-being."

Now, no one questions that it would be very convenient if the United States could in some way get rid of its burden of responsibility in the Philippines without perjury to these friendly natives who have trusted in its assurances of protection as well as without default in its larger obligation to humanity. But this is not to be. The Philippines are American territory and the United States alone is responsible for the establishment of law and order in them. It dare not scuttle and run.

The action of Judge Fanning in calling a halt upon the school board of Towanda in the case of the Commonwealth vs. E. L. Smith, is to be heartily commended by all lovers of fair play. Smith, who is a Christian Scientist, declined to have his son vaccinated upon the order of the school board. The lad was refused admission to the schools upon that account. The school board then brought suit against Mr. Smith under the compulsory education law, to collect fines imposed for non-attendance of pupils at school. Judge Fanning holds that the parent did all

that the law required in sending his son to the school, and that if admission was refused, fines could not be collected. The court is also of the opinion that the vaccination law in such cases is optional and not mandatory. There are a good many people, not Christian Scientists, who do not believe in vaccination, and it is easy to see how the vaccination law and the compulsory education law, if carried out to the letter, could often, as in the above case, prove a method of persecution.

Chung Li, one of the Boxer leaders, strayed into Austrian legations at Peking the other day and was promptly arrested. It is evident that the Filipino "amigo" scheme will not be a success in China.

The Tammany Ice Trust.

THE CHARGE is made by the Scranton Times, apropos of the Tammany ice trust, that eleven of its twelve incorporators are Republicans. We do not know that this is true neither do we know that it is false. There are Republicans and Republicans, and the kind accustomed to flirt with Tammany Hall are not in good odor elsewhere. If those alleged Republicans took stock in the Tammany ice trust they probably did so with the same motive which caused our distinguished anti-imperialist and anti-money power friend, the editor of the Times, to take stock in the Dime bank, because they expected to reap good dividends, an expectation realized in both instances. But that has no bearing upon Tammany's connection with the Tammany ice trust. Mayor Van Wyck and his brother, the judge, who wrote the anti-trust plank of the Kansas City platform, own, the former 10,175 and the latter 7,000 shares of ice trust stock. The mayor did not pay cash for his stock but carried it on notes. J. S. Crank and Charles F. Murphy, dock commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck, who gave the exclusive privileges of the docks to the trust; John Whelan, corporation counsel, who gave a legal opinion that these privileges could be granted; H. S. Kenney, commissioner of public buildings, who purchases the supply of ice for the municipal offices; George V. Brover, park commissioner, who purchases the supply for the parks; Randolph Guggenheimer, president of the common council that makes the appropriations; Joseph E. Newberger, Martin T. McMahon and Rufus E. Cowling, judges of the courts, also appear as holders of large blocks of stock in the trust, which are supposed to have been given to them for services rendered or expected; and last but not least Edward Crocker and several members of his family are credited on the books of the company with 1,000 shares each.

The mere fact of owning stock in a business enterprise would not of itself condemn these officials for they might have secured it honestly and without any intention of using their official power and opportunities to inflate its value. But the fact is that just as soon as the Tammany crowd fixed matters so that the ice trust was safeguarded against competition the trust raised the price of ice, which cost \$1 a ton laid down on the docks, from \$1.50 to \$3 and \$4 a ton to wholesale customers, and from \$5 to \$12 a ton to its retail customers, and refused to permit the sale from its wagons of small pieces which were purchased daily by several hundred thousand people who were not able to buy 100 pounds for 60 cents, the price fixed for the smallest delivery. This was manifestly an act of extortion made possible not by the presence of eleven alleged Republicans on the list of incorporators but by the presence in New York's city hall of Democratic officials posing before the people as opposed to trusts yet holding in their pockets stock in one and using the powers of their offices to give that stock artificial value. Says the Scranton Times: According to the laws of New York state the governor has the power of removal from office of any public official guilty of malfeasance. The New York World pointed formal charges against Mayor Van Wyck through an attorney, and demanded of Mr. Roosevelt that he perform his duty and remove Van Wyck. Tammany Hall declared its willingness to lead the way in this regard, and the alleged deletion of any of its members while holding office, and requested Governor Roosevelt to use his legal authority to remove Van Wyck, or any public official, from office as charged. Four months have elapsed, and yet Governor Roosevelt allows a man charged with malfeasance in office, against whom has been presented overwhelming evidence of guilt, not only to remain in office but to take no cognizance whatever of the charges. Why? Because if Van Wyck is guilty, it will incite a number of prominent and wealthy Republicans of today, and will prove a boomerang.

We question if any man acquainted with Theodore Roosevelt believes this last sentence. There is not an act in his public career which lends color to the insinuation that he would shrink a duty on account of political pressure. Neither is it true that no cognizance has been taken of the charges. Governor Roosevelt, through the attorney general, has called upon Mayor Van Wyck to offer a defense and the mayor has asked for a certain period of time in which to prepare that defense. That has been granted. It will expire within a few days. When that reply is received it will be up to Roosevelt to take the next step. It is believed he will appoint a commission to take testimony. The Tammany crowd would like to have Roosevelt act impetuously after hearing only the prosecution's side of the case. If he should remove Van Wyck without due inquiry and deliberation it would enable the ice trust crowd to bid for political sympathy and pose as martyrs to gubernatorial partiality. But Roosevelt will not give them this coveted opportunity. He intends to get every fact squarely entered on record and to act judiciously upon the evidence.

We do not deny that many Republicans are holders of stock in trusts, and that many more would like to be. We guess this is also true on the other side of the party fence. But it comes with poor grace for the Democrats to holler against trusts in one breath and in the other to press to their bosoms the Tammany gang through just such acts of piracy as

are exhibited in its connection with the Tammany ice trust.

With the Chinese tampering with telegraph wires at the other end, the Washington official dispatches from Peking are becoming about as uncertain as one of the yellow journal-boiled minister scoops.

Padding Its Own Canoe.

FROM THE SAME papers which almost daily for the past two years have been worrying us with an imaginary alliance with England, now comes gossip of an American break with England. There is nothing in it. The United States is padding its own canoe. In certain emergencies its interests are in harmony with the interests of Great Britain and the two nations by friendly co-operation for specific purposes can advance their mutual welfare. It is simply common sense that they should take advantage of the opportunity to do so. There is no alliance in such co-operation. Under our form of government an alliance of any kind would be impossible without the consent of two-thirds of the senate. No senator has been asked to consent to an alliance with England and the idea of an alliance has generated wholly in the imaginations of persons careless of the facts.

Neither has there been a break with England. The United States aims to keep on friendly terms with all nations. Because England is suspicious of Russia constitutes no reason whatever for an American boycott on Russia. The relations between Russia and the United States have invariably been cordial. Russia has never violated an agreement with this country, but on the contrary has shown many substantial proofs of good will. This does not require us to form an alliance with Russia, or to mix into the intrigues between Russia and other foreign nations. But it constitutes a good reason why the United States should accept Russian pledges at their face value until compelled to discount them, and why, in such emergencies as is now presented in China our government should follow its best judgment unblinded by foreign prejudices.

Thanks to the splendid diplomacy of the McKinley administration, that is being done. But it supplies England with no cause for offense.

Accounts of the trials and tribulations of Commissioner General Packee seem to indicate that the United States was too well represented at the Paris exposition.

It begins to look as though Count Waldersse would need to make haste if he expects to command anything in the allied line in China.

President Kruger is moving in a direction that will soon necessitate the locating of his capital on some other man's claim.

Gotham's Latest Murder Mystery

IN THE FIRST half hour of the morning of Sunday, two weeks ago, Fred Scharn, an elderly boy, appeared at the street door of his house in East Thirty-fourth street where lived his landlady, a druggist named Tyler. He made such a noise in trying to arouse Tyler, who was not at home, that the wife of the janitor of the house came out to him. He her by her reported that his sister, Katharine, with whom he lived in thirty-third back rooms of a second avenue tenement near Third Street, had been murdered, and that he had found her body on his return from a day spent away from home. He had come to get the aid of Tyler, who was a minister in the Second Avenue tenement building, and who was acquainted with both Fred Scharn and his sister. The boy seemed to the woman to be full of his own ideas, and she led him to the police station in East Thirty-fifth street.

Detectives and a hospital surgeon were at once sent to the tenement. They found the body of Katharine Scharn lying face down on the floor between her bedroom and the living room of the apartment. Her body lay in a position suggesting rather that it had fallen, inanimate, in the place where it was found than that the girl had dragged herself there from any other place. The body was that of a girl of 22 or 23 years old, of comely figure, and of pleasing if not beautiful features. She had red hair, and wore old-fashioned clothes. There was much blood on the floor near the girl's face. Her hair was much disheveled. Her hat and a number of cheap trappings and coats were scattered about. Her body lay under the upper part of the girl's bed. A blood-stained hammer lay near the girl's head. It was the sort of hammer that would be ordinarily used for household jobs, such, for instance, as the nailing up of portieres; its place was in a box under the kitchen sink. A number of parcels, still in their dry goods store wrappings, lay on the bed, which was neatly made up. A number of portieres lay in a heap on the floor. There was no money, no jewelry to be found on the girl's person or anywhere in the room.

Thus at 2 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, Aug. 26, the police had found such a grisly problem as is the delight of the writers of a certain department of fiction to construct for themselves in order that it may be solved with extraordinary ingenuity. There was no complaint that sufficient ingenuity had not been exercised in the effort to find out who killed Katharine Scharn. For two weeks they or more persons connected with the police department, and others privately employed, all of them experienced in detective work, have directed all their energies to the solution of the problem. Yet there is no reason to believe that the police have any more certain information as to the identity of the murderer of Katharine Scharn than they had at daybreak on that Sunday morning.

Something was learned of the Scharn girl's friends of her manner of life, and of her movements for a part of the day before her body was found. It was established that her brother was a liar and a dishonest one who was content to live at his father's expense, and that he was employed as a householder's job, such, for instance, as the nailing up of portieres; its place was in a box under the kitchen sink. A number of parcels, still in their dry goods store wrappings, lay on the bed, which was neatly made up. A number of portieres lay in a heap on the floor. There was no money, no jewelry to be found on the girl's person or anywhere in the room.

slight was arrested; he gave a low honest account of his life, and of his connection with the engagement at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street; that Kate had not come, and that he spent the rest of the night in that part of the city with persons who fully corroborated his story. He was released.

The movements of Kate Scharn were then traced through Saturday afternoon. She received her week's wages at the lead pencil factory where she was employed, at noon. With a friend she went shopping and purchased articles which were found on the bed after the murder. Only a small part of her money was spent in this way. She left her friend at 2 o'clock, and went home, and that she expected to dine with the bank clerk that evening in Harlem. At quarter before 7 o'clock Kate Scharn entered a corner grocery near her home and bought a small quantity of peas. She was without her hat and seemed to be in a hurry. On leaving the store she turned to the right and returned to her rooms. At some time between 6 and 8 o'clock a number of portieres that were hanging out of the windows of her rooms and had been damaged were taken in. She saw that they were the same as those which she had seen on the other side of the Scharn door, and left their bundle with a neighbor. At no time until the police came to her rooms did she see the gas lighted in the room; a woman who sat up all night in a house that overlooked the Scharn's windows gave this testimony. No sound was heard in the place that night until Mrs. Kehoe, who lived in the front rooms on the same floor with the Scharns, heard Fred Scharn enter the door soon after midnight and heard him say "Murder!" before he ran downstairs again.

A careful examination of the murdered girl's body showed that she had been struck four times on the back of the head with the hammer. Three of the blows were light and caused scalp lacerations, but the fourth was fatal. The immediate cause of death was asphyxiation, which was probably caused by the constricted position in which the girl lay on the floor, unconscious, after being knocked down. There were also signs that she had been struck with a heavy fist blow on the right eye and on the side of the jaw. It was determined that she had been lying face down for four hours before she died. No traces of the peas she had bought at 7 o'clock were found by the post mortem examination, or by search of the house.

Notwithstanding the statement of the bank clerk affecting the girl's character, there was no doubt that she was a quiet, sensible, and quietly behaved person, who kept off the streets and was hard put to it to make an honest living for herself and her brother. Certain stories were told concerning her character and her young man went in company with another factory girl and a companion. In the vaguest way it was suggested that these two kinds of people who she came to her death. These and all other clues have come to nothing. There is an old rule set down for murderers, that safety in being caught lies in the use of the most common object picked up on the scene of the crime, avoiding the use of any weapon imported to the place by himself.

BUSINESS OR IDLENESS.

The thoughtful voter will distinguish between the transient and the permanent differences between the Democratic and Republican parties. Each campaign brings to the front some temporary questions of expediency, which are intended to blind the eyes of the thoughtless and attract the attention of the thoughtless. The "Fifty-four forty or fight" argued the whole country and not a few would have preferred the flag to the stars and stripes. The "Free silver" drives sound money Democrats into the Republican party, and Silver Republicans into the Democratic ranks.

However, back of all these campaign cries deeper than the money question, more important than the subject of imperialism, more vital to the welfare of the nation, is the radical difference between the two great historical parties on the tariff question. It is not a question of protection and free trade. No party advocates no government practice absolute free trade. The Democratic party has, however, for years advocated in its platform the well defined policy of "a tariff for revenue only" refusing to recognize as democratic the wisdom, justice or propriety of affording either protection to American labor or American capital invested in American industries. The avowed Republican policy, often reiterated in national platforms and enacted into law, as is evidenced by the McKinley and the Dingley tariff bills, openly affirms that the Republican party's protective tariff will encourage the investment of American capital in manufacturing enterprises and insure to American labor, both native and naturalized, the advantage of "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work."

Both of these plans have been tried within the memory of most of those who will cast their votes next November. The Wilson-Gorman tariff bill and the effects thereof were Democratic. The Dingley bill and its results are Republican. The effects of the Wilson-Gorman tariff should be carefully weighed by every voter who desires his ballot to influence national prosperity and personal advantage.

Under the operation of the Wilson-Gorman revenue tariff, the income of the government was not sufficient to pay current expenses. The tariff for revenue only did not produce the revenue. Government bonds were sold in time of peace to pay the daily obligations of the Democratic administration. From being a debt-paying nation we became a debt-creating nation. Industries languished. Mills shut down. Factories closed. Building ceased. The army of the unemployed increased. Panic came. Banks failed. Forcibly removed from the market for work. But just as soon as the people could express their verdict at the polls, Cleveland was re-elected, the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill was declared wanting and a change was demanded.

With the election of a Republican president and a Republican congress, a protective tariff measure was enacted. The Dingley bill was a law. What have been the results? The national treasury overflows. The nation has fought a successful two wars and has been paying debts of the same time. Bond issues have given place to bond redemption and refunding the outstanding obligations of the nation at a lower rate of interest than was ever before known by any nation in history. Mills have been started. Factories have been running day and night. Wages have been increased. Labor has been profitably employed. The exports during the four years of the Dingley Republican tariff have exceeded the combined amount of all the exports of the nation during all the preceding years of our history from the beginning of Washington's first administration to the close of Cleveland's last administration.

There is the record. None deny it. The books have been audited, and the balance is known to all. What do the American voters want? A return to the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill and panic time, or a continuation of the Dingley bill and McKinley times? Your vote next November will decide the question.

POLITICAL HOME THRUSTS.

Laboring men can easily weigh the respective merits of the two parties with reference to their influence on the question of work and wages by comparing the tramping armies, the charity soup houses, the pauper armies, the green-grocery riots, and the stagnation of 1893 and 1894—produced by the Democratic thrust of a policy of free trade and no protective tariff; with the protective tariff and its results, as seen today with busy mills, crowded railroads, employed labor, good wages, and the heaviest exports ever made by this country. Since the nation began to exchange products, Bryan says it is better to open the mills and cut the dollar in which wages are paid in two in the middle. President McKinley said it better to open the mills and continue to pay good wages in the best money the world has ever known. It is far labor to divide the work of the two policies is most likely to better.

and union triumphed. The severed country united. It commenced to grow. Railways were washed to the sunset. Alaska became ours. Hawaii begged for adoption and we took her in; Guam joined the procession; the Philippines, just awake to the fact that one American promise is worth more than sixteen Spanish bonds, rose the star of hope rising and looks for peace, prosperity and regeneration under the benign influence of American schools, American commerce, American laws and American justice. If this imperialism let the Democrats make the most of it.

There never was a time in the history of any country when its salvation depended upon a lot of office-seeking political adventurers whose claim to statesmanship rested only on outwitting the work of better men and trying to delude the people with promises impossible of fulfillment.

Those enterprising cities where the population figures have not come up to expectations are in a position to sympathize with Mr. Bryan's 1896 predictions.

ALWAYS BUSY.



You are invited to our eleventh annual sale of school shoes.

Lewis & Reilly Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail. 114-116 Wyoming Ave.

Mercereau & Connell

JEWELERS Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE.

CONTINUED

FIRE SALE

And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc Not Damaged

Our full force of workmen at work again, as usual.

Watch Repairing and all kinds Jewelry Repairing and Engraving done promptly.

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

"Don't Swear" If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in North-eastern Pennsylvania. If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

Will find our new line of Fall Cheviots, Camel's Hair, Pebble Cheviots, Vicunas, Whipcords, Armures, etc., etc., worth looking over—styles and price being correct. These in black only. Broadcloths, Venetians, Plaid and Stripe Back Cheviots, in a full range of colors and black.

Rainette A new cloth which we now introduce, and which being thoroughly shrunk and spotless, will prove an excellent cloth for hard wear, in a good range of colors, including Silver and Oxford Greys. Brown, Blue, Etc.

All the new numbers in our "Guaranteed Black Taffeta" from 19-inch to 27-inch wide at lower prices than ever, to open the season.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

A Health Preserver

RIPANS TABULES

The Tablets are a compact, convenient, accurate form of a prescription universally used by physicians in treating digestive troubles. The exact formula from which Ripans Tablets are made is in daily use in the greatest hospitals in the world, where the highest medical skill recognizes it as the best preparation ever devised for derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. If these organs can be kept healthy and active there is little danger of serious sickness. Almost every illness is traceable directly to indigestion and its accompanying disorders. Ripans Tablets stimulate the stomach, stop fermentation and make digestion easy and rapid. They stir up the liver and help it to perform its functions. They cure constipation and strengthen and invigorate the bowels so that their natural action is restored. One Tablet is a dose. The frequency of the dose is regulated by the apparent need.

Extraordinary Contest

The Scranton Tribune Offers Unusual Inducements for Earnest Efforts on the Part of Active Young Persons

The Tribune aims to largely increase its circulation during the next few months. It is the best and cleanest paper published in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and if it once finds its way into a family its merits will enable it to remain permanently. In order to introduce it we seek the co-operation of ambitious, intelligent young men and women, and to gain their help have put into execution a plan that will interest every one.

We are going to give scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in our Educational Contest. By scholarships we mean a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship, covering four and three years respectively.

In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to compensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent. of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any point.

SPECIAL REWARDS.

- 1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (4 years) including tuition and board.....\$1,000
2. Scholarship in Kingston Academy (2 years) including tuition and board.....504
3. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course.....60
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music.....75
5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1890 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers, 243 Wyoming Avenue).....75
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course.....60
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course.....60
8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 217 Lackawanna Avenue).....40
9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B, Camera, 4x5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art Company, 509 Wyoming Avenue).....40
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 217 Lackawanna Avenue).....30
Each contestant failing to secure one of these special rewards will be given 10 per cent. of all the money he or she turns in.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows: One Month's Subscription...\$.20 3 Three Month's Subscription...1.25 3 Six Month's Subscription...2.50 3 One Year's Subscription...5.00 12

The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list.

Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Only new subscribers will be credited. Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be counted. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given.

All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be in hand at the Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at the Tribune office or will be sent by mail. The contest will close promptly at 3 o'clock Saturday evening, September 30, 1900.

FINLEY'S

Early Dress Goods Buyers

Will find our new line of Fall Cheviots, Camel's Hair, Pebble Cheviots, Vicunas, Whipcords, Armures, etc., etc., worth looking over—styles and price being correct. These in black only. Broadcloths, Venetians, Plaid and Stripe Back Cheviots, in a full range of colors and black.

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